

that can be kept in circulation without disturbing the present gold standard. They are not in favor of giving the immense profits of coinage to the bonanza mine owners, but of turning them into the treasury when silver is coined.

THE SENATORIAL CONSPIRACY.

The senatorial conspirators in the Chicago convention consisted of the Democratic Southern Senators, the few silver State Senators, a few mine owning millionaires and John R. McLean. It was formed in Washington weeks before Congress adjourned. Its plan of operation was mapped out several weeks before the St. Louis convention. Senator Teller and a few silver Senators who have been misquoting as Republicans were to walk out of the St. Louis convention after reading the various addresses which were delivered on that occasion. Even the addresses were prepared in Washington and approved by the conspirators. For this service to the Southern Senators, who are eager for power, they were to make sure the nomination of Senator Teller by the Democratic convention, and his nomination was to be endorsed by the mine owners and the Populist conventions. Mr. McLean was to have the second place on the ticket. It was a great scheme. Senators Teller, Dubois, Pettigrew and two or three others carried out their part of the plan. It was easy to read addresses, shed tears and walk out of the St. Louis convention. The Southern Senators undertook their work in earnest. It was a difficult part, requiring tact, duplicity and audacity. A number of favorite sons of the Democratic party were to be nominated as candidates to prevent the nomination of Bland. They were such favorites as Blackburn, Tillman, Penoyer and McLean. Without their knowledge Matthews and Boies were used to promote the conspiracy. The senatorial conspirators were behind the plot to rob Michigan of its delegation. Bland was the main obstacle. He was a hard man to defeat, and it required much address and some treachery. To defeat him the second day of the convention was wasted and the third given up to speech making. The conspirators had the matter well in hand until Bryan was permitted to make the speech of Thursday. The effect of that speech upon the wild-eyed element, which was made more wild by the platform, was to upset the calculations of the conspirators. If he could have been used to slay Bland and then Bland's delegates could be used to defeat Bryan the nomination of Teller was assured. But the conspirators could not hold their men to their favorite sons. They rushed to Bryan pell mell.

Thus the senatorial conspirators failed, but they directed the mob and gave Bryan the vote of the solid South. He is the candidate of the senatorial conspiracy and of the South. Should he be elected President he will represent the views and wishes of the great silver producing monopoly and the political purpose of the reactionary Southern element in the United States Senate, which envies and hates the North. The silver producing part of the conspiracy are to have the free and unlimited coinage of silver as its share of the spoils, and the Southern element the control of the government. It was a magnificent scheme, but it will fail.

SMALL PARKS.

There is a tendency in some of the larger cities to increase their number of small parks. One of the Indianapolis park commissioners was recently quoted as saying that inasmuch as the money for the purchase of the large tract along the river and Fall creek for park purposes was not in sight, he thought it would be wise for the city to secure smaller pieces of ground wherever it was able, the old baseball grounds at the corner of Capitol avenue and Seventh street being mentioned as available. The suggestion was a good one. Small parks, easily accessible, not only beautify the city, but are visited by many people who would be deterred from visiting the larger parks by the more distant locations. They are particularly available as outlying places for old people and little children living within a convenient distance. The manner in which the three or four small parks of this city are patronized must cause every considerate observer to regret that such places are not more numerous. It would be well if large pleasure grounds in the outskirts could be obtained as well, but if both cannot be had the smaller tracts would undoubtedly prove a convenience to the greater number of citizens. Large parks are usually at a distance from the center of population, not because this is desirable, but because improvements are an afterthought, and accessible territory cannot be obtained. Whenever they are brought within close reach the better do they fulfill their purpose.

The price mentioned for the Capitol-avenue tract, \$40,000, seems too large in view of the expense required to improve it, but this need not be taken. There must be other ground in the east, west or south sides which could be secured for a more reasonable amount. Owners of property should make it an object to the city to buy, since lots facing on such parks at once increase in value. The subject is at least worth careful consideration and discussion. It is important that the improvements made should be for the greatest advantage of all concerned, and this point is one which cannot be determined by offhand decision.

AN UNHAPPY NEWSPAPER.

The Journal's esteemed contemporary, the Sentinel, is in a most unhappy situation and deserving of the tenderest sympathy. There are people, no doubt, so lost to the feelings of humanity as instilled by the admirable Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that they will smile at its misery and even hold it up to heartless ridicule, but the Journal is none of these. Its condition is so painful as to be pathetic, one to excite the tears rather than the jeers of every right minded person. In the first place, the Sentinel doesn't know where it is "at" in the distressing political emergency which has suddenly befallen it, or, if it does know, it doesn't dare to tell. There are far-reaching reasons—as far, say, as the Paris consulate—why an unqualified indorsement and approval of a convention that derided and insulted President Cleveland would be unbecoming and even dangerous. There are, on the other hand, reasons hardly less cogent relating to the holding of its populist subscribers, why it is inexpedient to denounce the proceedings at Chicago. Intelligent Indiana Democrats come to the Journal for light upon the questions of the day, and especially upon that of the currency, now so prominently before the country. There is a class of readers in that party who will read none but a paper bearing the Democratic label, yet that paper must preach what they think else it will be cast out. This class of persons just at present thinks it believes in free silver, the reputation of honest debt and all the other heresies pro-

mulgated by Anarchist Aligned et al., and would be greatly outraged and probably stop its subscription if the Sentinel should speak the truth about these matters. Other Democratic papers throughout the country are boldly denouncing the ticket and platform and refusing allegiance to them, but the Sentinel, whatever its private convictions, is afraid and "dassent." It contents itself for the present by taking a middle course, commending the ticket and intimating mildly that the platform has some objectionable features. What these are it does not say, and it is this very reticence which may work its undoing, for both Mr. Cleveland or his emissaries and the silverites may demand to know precisely what, in the opinion of the Sentinel, are the good and bad features of the Chicago monstrosity. Two of the planks it can undoubtedly approve; its record in damning the Supreme Court leads indeed to the suspicion that it may have inspired that part of the platform which virtually recommends legislating the high judicial body out of office; it can also, without doubt, freely and frankly accept the provision for a congressional delegate from Alaska. But if people insist upon knowing exactly what it thinks about the silver question, and if it means eventually to swallow the ticket, hook and all, then will it be in more piteous plight than ever. For, whatever it may do, it cannot please both sides, and something will have to drop before the campaign is over. The situation is truly pathetic, and if observers with imperfectly developed sympathies must grin they might at least have the grace to step out of sight around the corner while doing so.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A prominent business man sends the Journal the following questions for answers, not that he desires the information, but because he hears some of them asked every day:

"What is the meaning of free silver and unlimited coinage?" "That the owner of silver bullion of not less value than \$100 can take it to any mint of the United States and have it coined into standard silver dollars of 42½ grains.

"Would there be any expense to the government in coining what is commonly known as free silver, and what per cent.?" The government charges nothing for coining gold now, and all free-silver coinage bills provide that silver bullion shall be coined "upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion." The expense falls upon the government to the extent of supporting the mints, except, possibly, the limited value of the alloy put into coins.

"Under the Sherman act of 1890, how much silver bullion was bought by the government and how much of that bullion was coined?" The number of ounces purchased under the law was 165,674,822, at a cost of \$155,331,022. To June 30, 1895, 40,044,041 standard dollars had been coined therefrom. During the past two months 3,000,000 such dollars were coined, and it is announced that 3,000,000 a month will be coined hereafter, probably to redeem some of the notes issued for its purchase as may come into the treasury.

"When did the government discontinue the purchase of bullion?" About Nov. 1, 1893, when the purchase clause of the Sherman act was repealed.

FREE SILVER AND UNLIMITED COINAGE.

"If free silver and unlimited coinage becomes a law, how much silver could be coined by the mints every year, and what is the capacity of the various mints in the United States?" It has been stated that the present capacity of the mints to make silver dollars is about 40,000,000 a year, but that it could be increased to about five times that amount. It may be added that most of the free-silver coinage bills contain provisions to the effect that silver bullion owners can have issued to them legal-tender certificates for the amount of dollars which the bars of silver they deposit will make. If this should be so, in the event of free coinage the volume of silver money would not be a question of the capacity of the mints, but of the government's vaults to hold silver bars.

"How many grains in a gold dollar?" As used in coinage, 23.5 grains, nine-tenths fine.

"How many grains in a silver dollar?" As used in coinage, 42½ grains, nine-tenths fine, and at the ratio of 16 to 1 that would be its weight.

"What does the ratio of 16 to 1 mean?" There is no clearer definition than this, made in a business circular by a Philadelphia house:

"It means that sixteen ounces of silver should be held for debasing purposes to be worth as much as one ounce of gold. One ounce of standard gold will coin in silver dollars, and silver will coin in silver dollars. These sixteen ounces of silver can be coined into sixteen dollars of gold, or into sixteen dollars of silver. There would, therefore, be a profit of \$8.00 on an investment of \$16.00. The holder of silver could take it to the mint and coin it without charge into silver dollars. The silver could be melted into bars—the right to take the same to any mint of the United States and convert it into silver coin free of charge. The 35 cents' worth of it upon its creditors as a dollar."

A CHARACTERISTIC DECEPTION.

A correspondent in Oakland City sends the following extract from a speech delivered in the United States Senate Feb. 12, 1873, which is being published in every populist and cheap-dollars paper in Indiana, and also by the Sentinel day after day in black type:

I believe the struggle now going on in this country is a struggle for gold standard, for single gold standard, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver and establishing gold as a sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect upon all forms of property except those improvements which yield a fixed return in money. It is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions and disastrous to tens of thousands. Silver is gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution. Indeed, the money of the American people is silver. The Constitution which the greater organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on Congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has, in my judgment, no power to demonetize silver any more than to demonetize gold.

The foregoing is a single paragraph in a speech of Mr. Blaine's assailing the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars of 42½ grains. Mr. Blaine was one of the few real bimetalists in Congress at that time. All New England was then against him because that section was in favor of gold, and all the West at that time was in favor of free coinage of silver dollars of 42½ grains, which Mr. Blaine showed would have been, then as now, silver monometallism. The question was new then, and what Mr. Blaine deplored in the paragraph quoted was the destruction of either metal as money. At that time the output of the gold and silver mines was small compared with the demand, the value of gold mined in 1872 being \$11,000,000, and of silver (coinage value), \$5,000,000. In 1892 the coinage value of the silver mined was \$16,450,000, or near-

ly a million and a half more than gold and silver together in 1872, and \$45,000,000 more than the value of both gold and silver mined in 1870. During 1895 the value of gold mined was \$23,000,000, or \$8,000,000 more than the value of both metals in 1877, the last year for which Mr. Blaine could have had figures when he delivered his speech. Mr. Blaine's fears have not been realized. The stock of the world's silver money was increased from \$75,000,000 in 1853 to \$4,240,000,000 in 1894. The stock of full legal-tender silver money in 1894 was within \$100,000,000 of the entire stock in 1850.

The speech from which the foregoing extract is garbled was one opposing the free coinage of 42½-grain dollars because they were worth less than a gold dollar, as the following quotation therefrom shows:

The question before Congress then—sharply defined in the pending House bill, whether it is to allow the free coinage of silver to the silver dollar of 42½ grains, with the mints of the Latin Union and the mints of the United States to be coined as money. At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar contains 42½ grains, worth in gold 90 cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of silver bullion, enabling him to take 25 cents of silver and get it stamped as coin and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. That is the advantage of the free coinage which the government has no right to give the owner of silver bullion, which defrauds the honest citizen of his money. And it is assuredly follows that if we give free coinage to this dollar of inferior value and put it into circulation, we do so at the expense of our better coinage in gold; and unless we expect the uniform and inviolable experience of other nations to be our peculiar benefit, we inevitably will lose the confidence of our citizens in the coinage which we issue. With the certainty and resistless force of the tides, what gain, therefore, would we make for the silver dollar if we open on opening this gate for silver to flow in, we open a still wider gate for gold to flow out.

Consider, further, what injustice would be done to every holder of a legal-tender silver dollar. The value of paper money—over \$700,000,000—is now worth between 38 and 40 cents on the dollar in gold coin. The holders of the entire population, from the poorest to the wealthiest, have been promised from the hour of its issue that the paper money would be as good as gold. To pay silver for the greenback is a full compliance with the promise made to the people. To make our silver coin even 3 per cent. less valuable than gold is to deprive the people of the same class a loss of well nigh \$60,000,000.

Mr. Blaine offered an amendment to make the weight of the silver dollar 42½ grains, and a bill to increase or diminish the weight of the silver dollar from time to time, so as to keep the commercial value of the silver dollar equal to that of the gold dollar, but both propositions were rejected. It may be added that Mr. Blaine voted against the Bland bill and its substitute, the Bland-Allison bill, being always in favor of a silver dollar worth as much in the market as bullion as the gold dollar.

To stigmatize those men as scoundrels who have thus garbled the speech of a distinguished man who is dead so as to make him appear to have favored that to which he was hostile is not too severe. And it may be added that those who print the extract day after day, knowing that it is designed to lead people to believe that Mr. Blaine was in favor of the free coinage of silver dollars as is now urged, are pursuing a very contemptible course.

DUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Size Versus Quantity.

He—Women are given to small talk—

Him—Ah, yes. Small talk in large quantity.

Looking Forward.

"It is odd that Gilder should be so systematically wicked, when his wife is so earnestly religious." —*W. B. D.*

"He doesn't want to take any chances of meeting her on the other shore."

The Cornfield Philosopher.

"There is one great difference between borrowing trouble and borrowing money," says the cornfield philosopher. "The fellow who borrows trouble will find it hard to get any one to take any interest."

The Cheerful Idiot.

"The sun, if I mistake me not," said the bright boy, "was the original scorcher."

"While stating that undoubtedly fact," said the Cheerful Idiot, "you should not forget to mention that Joshua was the first to make an arrest for scorching."

The Demo-Popu-Silverite.

I'm a Demo-Popu-Silverite. With an anapestic turn; I'm a plutocratic proletoye. And I've fakes and fads to burn; I'm in the modern Noah's Ark. With the creature queer and quaint, And I bear the mark of the silver snark. For he is my patron-saint.

I used to be a Democrat, And my heart would overflow. Till I'd leap and shout and toss my hat, And I heard the rooster crow. But we lately met the silver men By the lake's wind-fretted shore. And a bird since then is the wild sargasso sea.

And the rooster crows no more. There Attila cursed his country's laws And Attila pumped his lungs; There Tiberius pleaded a hopeless cause, As he vagged his seven tongues. There Bryan came with his slide trombone, And he blew and blew and blew; And Hogg with his double bass tone, And the weeping Williams, too.

There wild-eyed cranks of dubious fame Surged round us like a flood; And the Jabberwock of the southland came.

With his pitchfork dripping blood, And there we all shook hands and kissed, And we flew our new-made kites, With the Populist and the Communist, And the rest of the blatherbricks.

We shook our fists at Jackson's ghost, And we kicked Tom Benton's bones; But we pelted poor old Grover most, With our oratoric stones.

In short, we did a hundred things That we never did before; We pleased the rings and the silver kings, But it made our knee-caps sore.

I'm a Demo-Popu-Silverite With a never-ending fear. If there's any other yard in sight I am bound to square it square.

I am bound to square it square, I am bound to square it square, I am bound to square it square, I am bound to square it square.

For our new-found leaders twain: The acrobat of the winding Platte, And the plutocrat from Maine.

NEMO.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Samuel Minturn Peck, the Alabama poet, is riding through Europe on a bicycle.

James McKelvey and Hobart are in the market, and biographical writers are already preparing volumes on Bryan and Sewall.

John Kipling was recently offered a handsome price for his Vermont residence, but refused to sell. He intimated that he would occupy it permanently after next year.

John Hardy, the inventor of the vacuum brake, died recently in Vienna, where for many years he had been employed by the state railroads. He was born in 1829, worked for a time under George Stephenson, and was afterwards the last survivor of his assistants.

Berry, ex-hangman of England, has recovered \$30 from a music hall manager as a week's pay for the lecture on his hangings that he gives. The manager pleaded

that the lecture was only worth \$5 a week, and also that Berry was too drunk to deliver it.

Parental authority is rapidly losing ground in European codes of law. In France the formalities for dispensing with parents' permission in marriage have been simplified, and the age up to which it is required has been reduced. In Germany it has been cut down to the age up to which parental assent is needed to twenty-one.

Ex-President Cleveland has applied for a pension, to date from the beginning of his pension. He asks it because of his advanced age—he will be seventy-seven next October—and because the sciatica from which he suffers, and which has lately been acute, has prevented him from earning a living, as formerly, as an advocate.

A Holstein newspaper tells a story of a musical cow. A peasant sold a cow to a milkster, but when the new owner tried to milk her she refused to give up the milk. All efforts were unavailing till it occurred to the first peasant that his daughter always carried a bucket of milk when she started and the milk soon filled the bucket.

Hon. John W. Foster will entertain Li Hung Chang in September, when the latter visits the United States on his return from the coronation of the Emperor of the Viceroy, and it will be remembered that he served as his confidential adviser during the latter's tour of the United States in 1895.